

various provisions of the temporary injunction or otherwise terminated. If the coal miners win this suit in the end, the fruits will be for organized labor in general and the pains and losses for the miners. It is realized on all sides that the pending legislation, if won by the government, will fix very definite boundaries of the right to strike, a right which organized labor has generally held to be limitless.

Under the spell of the restraining order national officials of the miners were dumb to-day. A deluge of telegrams from all parts of the country swept into President Lewis's office but as he absented himself most of the day, most of them remained unopened and none of the others would give out any information. These telegrams doubtless brought news concerning the progress of the strike. The officers and the temporary order so sweeping that they are at a loss to know what they may do without conflicting with it, and for the moment are doing nothing.

Order for Advertisements Cancelled

Leslie Searls, the editor and publisher agent, even cancelled an order for the publication of eight daily papers throughout the country the copy for which dealt entirely with the economic basis of the strike and was designed to show the public that the miners' demands are neither revolutionary nor unreasonable. Mr. Searls feared that by some stretch of interpretation such an advertisement might be taken as extending encouragement, or, exhorting the strikers in any way.

He was probably overcautious in this respect, but all the officers of the union are well aware that they are under watch day and night and that they must keep up the immediate arrest for contempt of court.

In the mean time they have little to do but to join the public in speculating as to whether a headless strike can keep up its momentum. The strike is disintegration is inevitable. They hope to avoid the necessity of facing the alternative of repudiating the strike order or going to jail, but at heart they are not at all sure that they can hold out for long. The "uncommunicated" order will not be replaced next Saturday with a temporary injunction of hopelessly long temporization.

Strike Not Felt Seriously in City

Railroads Revise Schedules, but Few Cancellations Are Made

The opening of the strike of bituminous coal miners yesterday created a ripple in this city yesterday. Regional Director H. C. Low, of the Federal Railroad Commission, announced that for the Eastern division, scheduled train schedules are to be revised to aid conservation, but no material cancellation of trains would be made. The director will not be substantially, he said, "that there will be some alteration of schedules to afford the public the least possible inconvenience." The alteration would become effective Monday, he said.

At the office of the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads it was said no changes were contemplated as yet. The New York Central said that the Erie Railroad said it was meeting to take place early next week to discuss revisions.

At the office of the Lackawanna Railroad it was said that the suburban trains would be missing Monday. All of these, it was assured, will be non-rush hour trains and their loss will not be felt. The Erie Railroad said that the rush hour trains are expected.

Utility Men to Aid Garfield

John W. Lieb and Georges Elliott, chairman and secretary respectively of the special committee representing labor interests, held a conference with the National Electric Light Association, left this city today for Washington. They will cooperate with Director General Hines and Federal Administrator Garfield in the maintenance of a fuel supply to public utility and related companies during the strike.

Mr. H. A. Zerkow, operating manager of the Erie Railroad, said that the committee's meeting would be the same as it was during the war in holding conservation and allocation. He said a number of light and power companies had notified him they already were using a fuel shortage and, in some instances, to use prices for coal are being demanded. The committee will see to it that the coal is properly received in a proper supply of fuel.

None of the public utility companies of the city will be affected unless the strike lasts for two months or more, it was learned. Robert E. Livingston, director of the bureau of information of the Consolidated Gas Company, declared yesterday all the gas and electricity companies of Manhattan and the Bronx are supplied with sufficient coal to carry them safely over a period of ninety days. No anxiety was being felt at present, he said.

Jersey Unloading Prohibited

He announced that orders had been issued in the morning prohibiting further unloading of coal in the New Jersey shore. The government probably issued this order to obtain the coal for use in emergencies, he said.

At the office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, on Clinton Street, it was said coal supply sufficient to last from four to six weeks is on hand.

Frank Hodge, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said recently, during the longshoremen's strike, his company and a sixty-day coal supply ready for use.

Local railroad administration officials received Federal Administrator Garfield's order reestablishing the coal priorities list. This list, which was first issued May 25, 1918, given the following in the order in which they are to receive coal: Railroads, electric and gas, together with other departments of the Federal government, state and county departments and institutions.

Training for Home Management

Many of the young women who enter employment, quite naturally look upon their work as an opportunity for an active and profitable interval between school and marriage—a most commendable and natural attitude.

As a training for managing a home successfully or for a business future, the advantages of store experience are valuable. Women do the greater part of the family purchasing, and the first essential of a good home manager is the ability to buy wisely. Where can she get so broad and accurate a knowledge of qualities and values as in a good store?

We welcome to Lord & Taylor the young woman, to whose life we can contribute something of permanent value besides her weekly pay.

Walk it over with an executive on the 10th floor.

LORD & TAYLOR
33th St. & 5th Ave.
New York City

Germany Halts Rail Traffic to Save Coal

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—"The Koelnische Zeitung" to-day says all railway passenger and traffic service throughout Germany will cease for ten days, beginning November 3, in an endeavor to save coal.

public utilities, retail dealers, manufacturing plants on War Industries Administration list, jobbers, lake and waterway.

New York City used 6,000,000 tons of bituminous coal last year, compared to 15,000,000 tons of anthracite. The bituminous coal is used almost entirely by public service corporations, which mix it with smaller sizes of anthracite to conform to the city's anti-smoke ordinance.

At Boston, however, it was announced that passenger and freight train service on New England railroads will be materially reduced because of the strike. There, Percy R. Todd, director for New England of the railroad administration, to-day issued the following statement:

"On account of the absolute necessity of conserving bituminous coal in every possible way in order to keep a reasonable amount of passenger and freight train service in effect, it will be necessary for railroads throughout the entire country greatly to modify their train service, and this will be done immediately in New England proportionately as it is done in other sections of the country."

A meeting of the managers of all New England railroads has been called at Boston with a view to taking off a large number of trains. It is expected that every effort will be made to discontinue the public as little as possible under the circumstances. However, it is absolutely necessary to make material reduction in the service.

Trainmen Backing Miners, Says Lee

Ready to Help Strike in Every Honorable Way: Injunction Deprecated

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—President W. C. Low, of the Federal Railroad Commission, when asked to-day in reference to the position transportation employees would take in connection with the strike of soft coal miners, said:

"Our organization is fully in sympathy with the miners in attempting to secure a living wage and better working conditions, and in every position taken by the government in connection with the injunction issued probably will disturb industrial conditions to a far greater extent than the strike of the miners, which is a governmental affair."

"The railroad brotherhoods will assist the miners in every honorable and consistent way, and the officers of the railroad brotherhoods fully understand the brotherhood's position."

"I have not assumed to impose my opinion or pressure either at the White House or upon the Attorney General in connection with the miners' strike, because no intimation from the officers of the miners' organization has come to the railroad brotherhood, to my knowledge, regarding such assistance or the use of our influence."

Mr. Lee returned here today from Washington, where he had been for several weeks. He is pending, however, the return of the trainmen. He will return to Washington Monday and will meet Director General of Railroads Hines Tuesday or Wednesday, when he expects a decision from the director general.

Pointeexter Charges Bad Faith in Coal Strike

Senator Says Country Is Approaching State of Civil War, Fomented by Radicals

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Whether the government should be in the hands of the public or controlled by private organizations is the real question involved in the Massachusetts political campaign, according to Senator Pointeexter, of Washington, who addressed a Republican rally here to-day.

"I have always opposed class control," he said, "and I have campaigned in the past to have successfully resisted control of governmental functions by capital. We are now confronted by an even more menacing revolutionary movement seeking control of the government by what is called the proletariat. Hundreds of newspapers are freely circulated in this country, the education of law, advocating revolution. A great deal of money has been spent here from Russia for carrying on this movement. It is a part of the program of internationalism."

Senator Pointeexter said the coal strike was not a good thing, but a part of a campaign fomented by radical communists to break down industry and secure control of the mines.

"We are approaching a state of civil war," he continued. "Previous political differences between the Democrats and Republicans of economic questions sink into insignificance in comparison. The great issues, as we thought them, which divided the Republican party in 1912, even in the face of the attack upon the fundamental institutions of the unit, very superficial. It is time to reassert the doctrine of Americanism and for every patriot to rally to its defense, regardless of previous party affiliations."

He lauded the attitude of Governor Coolidge toward the Boston police strike, saying through the Governor's determination "the people's safety and the honor of Massachusetts was preserved." Governor Coolidge is seen receding.

Nation's Forces Rally to Meet Strike Crisis

(Continued from page 1)

did little, to take advantage of such laws as it had, as some of the officials privately will admit. At the present, however, in addition to the alien radicals, there undoubtedly are many others of native birth, and laws that would permit the deportation of citizens for radical activities, might have a hard time getting through Congress, even aroused as it is at present.

Radical Literature Abounds

The circulation of radical literature has gone on since the war ended virtually unchecked. Officials explain it is easy enough to censor the mails in time of war, or when martial law is in force, but an entirely different matter when peace has passed and Congress and newspapers, whose motives would not be questioned would combat any infringement on a free press.

The showdown is expected in the coal strike, unless some agency intervenes in the next few days to bring it to an end peacefully and have the miners and operators submit their differences to arbitration.

Looking at the situation to-night, officials found it hard to believe the fact that the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods so far have not indicated they will back a general strike or tie up the steam carriers of the nation. Officials of the railroad administration are confident that a strike of the brotherhoods to support the miners need not be feared, and men close to Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, said the force of the Federation would not be thrown the way of a general walk-out, certainly for the present.

Pacific Move Rumored

There was a report to-night that about Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. Gompers have been in communication with John L. Lewis, head of the Miners' Union, in Indianapolis, since they talked over the whole situation with Attorney General Palmer last night. It was said that both men had suggested to Mr. Lewis that he would be willing to agree to arbitration under a presidential commission that carry on the strike, and that in turn it might be confidently expected that the department of justice would then order the further effort to proceed against them in the courts.

Neither labor official would confirm these reports, but they were generally accepted as true, despite Mr. Stone's announcement last night that he did not expect to interfere. Mr. Stone did say to-day he expects to make the position of the brotherhoods, or at least of the engineers, clear in a statement to-morrow.

If Mr. Gompers and Mr. Stone have taken this position the official feeling is that they have come to realize that lack of the present strike, as there was back of the steel strike, there is a strong undercurrent of radicalism that has no place in the rights of American labor. How far they will be willing to take their hold upon their own organizations, or how well they may be able to curb the rank and file, are matters for speculation, but for the present they are not in fact combating the government, whatever their public position may be.

Palmer Instructs Attorneys

Mr. Palmer had a conference to-day with all his assistants in Washington, at which the strike situation was discussed, but there were no other moves disclosed. He is telegraphing to the United States district attorneys. In it he said:

"Yesterday, at Indianapolis Judge Anderson, on the application of the United States, issued a temporary restraining order restraining a large number of officials of the United Mine Workers from taking any action, or proceeding of any kind whatsoever, in furtherance of the bituminous coal strike which had been previously called. It is of the utmost importance that I should be promptly advised of any concerted action by any two or more persons in your district to carry forward this strike."

"Please communicate with the marshal and the local representatives of the bureau of investigation and keep yourself fully informed of the situation in your district. If you discover any concerted action by any two or more persons, either employers or employees or others, which amounts to an agreement or arrangement to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, supplying, storing or dealing in coal, or to restrict the supply or distribution of same, or to exact excessive prices for coal, or to aid or abet in the doing of any such act, you should advise me at once by wire, giving me names of persons fully particulars of the order throughout the state incident to the coal strike. The eight hundred soldiers of the 1st Division sent here from Camp Taylor last night upon request of Governor Cornwall will be quartered in the armory, and will remain here subject to emergency call."

Colonel W. F. Haverell, commanding the regulars, said to-night: "So long as the people pursue their own business there will be no need of employing the military." Then, pausing a moment, he added: "All my men are seasoned fighters and veterans of the world war."

and will be apportioned later in accordance with priority orders, it was announced at the office of Regional Director Aishon of the railroad administration. The coal will be held on the cars, officials said, pending further instructions.

At the wire works of John A. Roebbing Sons, at Roebbing, near here, only a week's coal was on hand, and failure of coal deliveries in the last two days had forced the plant to begin drawing on its small reserve. This condition, it was asserted, increases the employment of 5,000 persons at that plant.

to-day will restore the system of transfers at Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn between the Fourth Avenue subway and the Sixty-fifth Street Bay Ridge Line.

Commissioner Nixon on October 21 requested that the transfers be restored, but the Consolidated company maintained a protest, and took no action. Yesterday Commissioner Nixon informed the company that summary action would be taken unless immediate compliance with the request was forth coming. Within fifteen minutes the company made a response, promising to restore the transfers to-day.

Nine More Men Taken In Terrorism Inquiry

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—Discovery of the source of supply from which Cleveland terrorists obtained material for manufacture of bombs led to-day to the detention by police of five men in the investigation of radical activities here. In addition, two foreigners were being held at Canton, Ohio, and two more were reported under arrest at Akron, on information furnished by local police.

It was established by police that steel tubing and threading tools, which bombs seized in raids last Tuesday were made, were taken from the plant of a local shipbuilding company, and police said this discovery was significant because one man held here for actually making bombs, and another hold in New York as leader of local terrorists formerly worked at the shipyard plant.

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400,000 Miners Out, Union Leaders Assert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Union leaders, after receiving additional reports to-day, put forth a claim that more than 400,000 coal miners answered the strike call. Their revised list, by states, falls short of that number, but they insist the missing districts will more than make up the deficiency. The list follows:

Alabama	12,000	Montana	4,000
Arkansas	4,000	New Mexico	4,000
California	8,000	Ohio	40,000
Colorado	8,000	Oklahoma	7,000
Illinois	25,000	Penn.	105,000
Iowa	14,000	Tennessee	2,000
Kansas	10,000	Utah	1,000
Kentucky	10,000	Virginia	1,000
Louisiana	4,000	Washington	1,000
Michigan	4,000	W. Virginia	4,000
Missouri	2,000		
Wyoming	8,000	Total	251,000

any profiteering in coal should be promptly proceeded against."

Strikers Warned State Will Act

Pittsburgh Sheriff Bars Parades: Will Protect All Wishing to Work

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1.—Sheriff William K. Haddock to-night by proclamation notified the striking miners of Allegheny County that the "full power of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through all of its agencies, will be used to protect those who desire to continue to work and to maintain order when ever and wherever it arises."

This was the first move of the authorities in the strike which called out all the union miners in the county.

The state cannot tolerate the intimidation of individuals," the proclamation continues, "nor interfere with them in their peaceful and lawful occupation. Those who cannot complain of rights of others cannot complain if they are treated as offenders against the peace of the commonwealth. The carrying or possession of firearms or explosives, except by those especially authorized by law, must be rigidly dealt with by officers of the commonwealth. The movement of large numbers of persons from place to place, for the purpose of organized parades or otherwise, in times of unrest, settlement or excitement, may result in violence or danger, and the state cannot allow such movements or any other demonstration which might lead to disorder."

Bar on Parades and Meetings.—The proclamation prohibits all meetings or parades except when authorized by the authorities, and ends with the full text of the state law defining sedition and providing for its punishment. Reports reaching the headquarters of the United Mine Workers and coal operators during the day showed that union miners had obeyed the strike order, but non-union miners were still at work in large numbers.

In some sections, union leaders said, non-union men had left the mines and wanted to join in the strike. To this the operators replied that their men were loyal, and if to-day had not been a church holiday generally observed by miners working in the open shop mines would have gone on without interruption.

Strikers Content to Stay at Home.—Rain fell throughout the entire district all day, and the striking miners were content to remain at home. No disorder was reported from any section, and men close to the movement expressed the belief there would be no more. Pumps and men left to look after the mines and other machinery struck to their posts, and were the only persons about scenes of once busy mines.

Further east, in the Central Pennsylvania field, it was said that every mine under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers, except the Allegheny district, some 45,000 are members of the union. The non-union workers are in the Somerset, Black Lick and Winchester territories, and about half of some of them had joined the strikers.

U. S. Troops Speed To Southern Mines

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Three additional companies of Federal troops are en route here to reinforce four regulars already here for possible duty in the coal regions of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Governor Cornwall said to-night he had not received a single report of a disorder throughout the state incident to the coal strike. The eight hundred soldiers of the 1st Division sent here from Camp Taylor last night upon request of Governor Cornwall will be quartered in the armory, and will remain here subject to emergency call.

and will be apportioned later in accordance with priority orders, it was announced at the office of Regional Director Aishon of the railroad administration. The coal will be held on the cars, officials said, pending further instructions.

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North Dakota Proposes To Run Lignite Mines

GOVERNOR SUGGESTS A PLAN OF OPERATION BY THE STATE UNDER AGREEMENT WITH THE MINERS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 1.—Operation of lignite coal mines under supervision of the state, in agreement with the coal miners, proposed by Governor Lynn H. Frazier to President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, tonight about an interesting situation in North Dakota to-day.

In one lignite area miners walked out. In the others they remained on the job under orders from Henry Brennan, of the Billings, Mont., district president, who suspended previous strike orders.

That the lignite mine workers had been ordered to lay down their tools at midnight last night, in spite of the fact that they are under contract with the lignite mine owners until September 28, 1920, also has been developed, this morning being made today by President Mack Henricks, of the North Dakota Lignite Mine Operators' Association.

Governor Frazier proposed, prior to suspension of the order to lignite miners to quit at midnight last night, that the state of North Dakota should undertake the operation of the mines, provided a formal agreement could be worked out with the miners, that "would not be inimical to labor's demands," according to the telegram he dispatched to Lewis. Brennan was answered by Frazier to-day, suggesting that the strike order in the meantime.

Governor Frazier, who is a Non-Partisan League man, has not indicated by what process he expects the state to acquire operating power over the mines, nor has he indicated what position he would expect the mine owners to assume. That the position he has taken is the position also of the Non-Partisan League was evidenced today by the introduction in Congress by John Hoot, Non-Partisan League member of the House of Representatives, of a resolution embodying the same principle as applied to the national situation.

Lignite coal mined in North Dakota runs about a hundred miles daily, is almost entirely consumed within the state, operators had not anticipated a walk-out on account of their contract and the fact that no desirable wage bargain had been made.

Marshall, Georgia's Creek Fields. Fifty-two mines, nine one running, 100 men at work, 32,000 tons daily, Tennessee 12,000 tons daily.

Northern West Virginia—20,000 miners out; three small mines running. Kentucky Field, Kentucky, W. Va., non-union. Sixteen mines down and 3,000 men working. Six mines running, 1,200 men working. Piedmonts Field, W. Va., non-union. Fifteen thousand miners working at production capacity of 10,000 tons a year. Every mine operating full capacity to-day with plant of runs.

Virginia, southwestern field. Ten thousand men at work. Daily sent affected. Black Mountain fields, where twelve mines and 500 men are idle.

Kentucky, Harlan field—Practically all mines closed. 10,000 men out. Tennessee 12,000 tons daily.

Western Kentucky—1,000 men out running. Little sympathy with strike. Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky—Two hundred miners 40 per cent running.

Utah (non-union field). Eighteen mines, sixteen working, are down almost local strike. Further, reason unknown. Tennessee 12,000 tons daily.

Washington, Strait field. All mines closed by strike. 4,000 men out. Tennessee 12,000 tons daily.

Western Directors Commandeering Coal New Jersey Industries Near to Fuel Shutdown

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A report of the Federal Coal Administration, General H. C. Low, in transit in the railway train, that covered by the Western regional directors is being continued as a matter of course.

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was generally admitted to-day the situation may become acute next week, unless coal transportation facilities greatly improve.

There was danger, it was said, of numerous potteries and large factories being unable to get sufficient coal to keep their fires going, in which contingency between 20,000 and 30,000 men and women would be thrown out of work.

At the wire works of John A. Roebbing Sons, at Roebbing, near here, only a week's coal was on hand, and failure of coal deliveries in the last two days had forced the plant to begin drawing on its small reserve. This condition, it was asserted, increases the employment of 5,000 persons at that plant.

Flatbush Line Refuses To End Double Fare

NUISANCE OF TRANSFER TO CAR AHEAD ABOLISHED AND THROUGH SERVICE IS ARRANGED

Brooklyn's surface-car riders added another grievance yesterday to the long list of complaints made against transportation service in that borough since the break-up of the B. R. T. system by court order a fortnight ago.

The latest expression of dissatisfaction followed an announcement by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company that the second-fare point on the Flatbush Avenue line would be moved from Nassau to Broadway Avenue, instead of being abolished altogether, as the traveling public had demanded.

One advantage in the latest ruling of the company, however, will be that passengers heretofore will be able to remain in the same car if they wish to ride past the second-fare point, and the extra nickels will be collected from them with the fare. The company, in changing to the "year ahead" fare, it was announced, will be operated to Park Row and Borough Hall from Avenue C and Forty-ninth Street. Two shuttles will also be maintained with free transfer privileges, in connection with the service on this line.

As a result of an order from Public Service Commissioner Nixon, the New York Consolidated Railroad Company

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